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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

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Vol. 19, No. 60 | The County Seat Paper | NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA | The Gold Center | MONDAY, JULY 30, 1945

THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

This boils down to a matter of loyalties. California has been loyal to Senator Hiram W. Johnson since he was elected governor of California in 1910. He served as governor for seven years and then resigned to become United States Senator. He has been our senator since 1917. California has been loyal to him all those 35 years.

But has Senator Johnson been loyal to us? We think emphatically he has not been. More and more, as time rolls on we find Senator Johnson representing himself only, in the United States Senate. He long since has ceased to represent the people of California. In fact we believe that due to habit the strongest instinct, both among animals and men, we have returned him every six years to the senate. It has become a pernicious habit.

We do not believe Senator Johnson's disability, that of representing himself only in the senate, has anything to with his age. He thought and voted the same way then he was 25 years younger. He, with Senators Lodge and Borah, strangled the League of Nations. We don't say the League of Nations would have kept the world at peace, but we do say that it would have been worth trying. It was a gallant adventure denied the people of this country by three partisan senators exercising and voted the same way when he was try desperately needed stetesmanship.

Johnson is the only survivor of the three men who did their utmost to bring us to World War II. His part was an ignoble and bigoted share in a political cable to break President Wilson, and to restore the Republican party to power. The Republican party was restored to power for 12 years, but the world went to pot. The Republican party gave the Democratic opposition a chance to build up the biggest and most wastfeul political regime in all history. It was so far out of line with the tradition of democracy that it called itself the New Deal, as though 130 million Americans were sitting down to poker game, in which every player was promised a good hand and at least one jackpot during the progress of the game. We have had twelve years of the Great Illusion.

Responsible for this regime are reactionary Republicans everywhere, but none more so than the once progressive ggovernor of California, a Bull Moose, who became a reactionary, and whose voice has only been raised to demand that the clock be stopped and that the sun stand still. It never occurs to the venerable senator that the world once flat, is now round, and that the earth once divided by huge oceans is now divided only by a brief time interval. Senator Johnson lives in the dead past. His voice comes from the bottom of a well to which he retired a quarter of a century ago. He belongs in a museum with the spinning wheel and the buggy.

It is good news, if true, that Senator Johnson will not be a candidate for re-election next year. This is a rumor to be sure, but this time, it is likely to turn out to be true. We the people need to be represented in the senate. We need a vigorous and forward looking Republican on the job. Sheridan Downey, with his finger wetted for every breeze, alone reflects no credit, let alone splendor on the Golden State. Repeating an old saying, we need a man to match our mountains. And we need him just as soon as we can get him.

Funeral Services for Ronald Andrews

Funeral sercises were held Friday afternoon in the Holmes FuneralHome for Ronald Andrews, 12, who died Tuesday in Richmond, Contra Costa County. Rev. Cedric Porter conducted the service. Interment was in the Pine Grove Cemetery.

The boy was born in this city and until his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Andrews removed to Richmond two years ago, had lived here. He was the grandson of Mrs. Leila Harry of Commercial Street.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT CHANGES SEPT. 15

SACRAMENTO, July 30 — The California Department of Employment today was preparing to put into effect provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act voted by the 1945 legislature and approved by Governor Warren.

This announcement was made by James G. Bryant, chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, who said the law as amended by the legislature has been greatly improved, and as a result, will be more effective in cushioning the shock expected when hundreds of thousands of workers shift from war to peace time occupations.

Most of the new provisions of the law affecting employer and worker go into effect Seutember 15, Bryant said, and as a result the Department is making necessary changes in administration which will carry out the full intent of the legislative action.

The one exception, he pointed out, is the provisions which covers employees in smaller employing units. This change covering workers in establishments hiring one or more persons where formerly only employers hiring four or more paid the tax, is effective January 1, 1946.

On that date, employers in the smaller employing units must start withholding the worker contribution and be prepared to pay both their own and the worker contribution three months later. Although the provisions of the law are not effective until January 1, Bryant said preparatory work, such as registering nearly 100,000 of these smaller units mailing informational material to them, and advising them how to fill out contribution forms, as well as to explain the purposes of the law, will start immediately.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 workers will be covered by unemployment nsurance as a result of the law signed by Governor Warren.

Exemptions of certain small, nonprofit organizations were repealed, so that after September 15, the act will apply to these organizations and employees working therein will be able to participate in the benefits of unemployment insurance. The organizations include small chambers of commerce, and similar nonprofit associations and corporations. However, organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable and educational purposes, will continue to be exempt.

Another amendment reduced the waiting period for unemployment insurance from two weeks to one week. This amendment too is effective September 15, after which unemployed individuals otherwise qualified will receive insurance after serving only one week of uncompensated waiting period instead of two.

The legislature also modified disqualifications for benefits under an amendment which has disqualifications similar to the so-called GI Bill of Rights on Veterans Allowances. With these new provisions effective September 15, claimants may be disqualified for from two to five weeks depending upon the case, for any of the following reasons:

Refusal of suitable employment without good cause.

Voluntarily quitting a job without good cause.

Dismissal from a job for misconduct.

Making a false statement, or wilfully withholding information in connection with filing an insurance claim.

Principal change in the disqualifications in the law is revision of the refusal of suitable employment clause. The state supreme court ruled some time ago that if a worker refused suitable employment, it would be necessary for him to build up additional earnings before he could draw insurance. Under terms of the liberalized act, this will be unnecessary, and after serving the disqualification period, the worker may be paid insurance regardless of whether he has worked in the meantime.

Additional disqualifications not exceeding eight weeks may be imposed in cases of successive disqualifications. These new provisoins replace varied and inconsistent provisions in the act, Bryant said. Previously when a worker quit his job without good cause, he could be disqualified or two weeks only. However, he could be disqualified for as much as six weeks if his unemployment resulted from discharge for misconduct. Under the old law, the maximum disqualification for making false or misleading statements was four weeks.

Some thirty bills were passed which made technical and procedural changes in the act. These changes will facilitate collection of delinquent taxes from employers, will provide more clear cut and convenient procedures for handling disputes on assessments and tax rates, for recovery of erroneous benefit payments, and will correct a number of technical defects in the law.

Two bills were enacted which will assure payment of insurance to the claimants in cases where claims have been allowed, but are being contested by appeals filed by employers.

FRANC LUSCHEN BROACHES PLAN FOR CITY BAND

Franc Luschen, music director of the Nevada City High School, at the luncheon meeting of the Nevada City Rotary Club suggested that the club get behind the organization of a municipal band, which might afford residents fine concerts in Pioneers Park on summer evenings.

Luschen said that he would be willing to conduct a band if sufficient talent was enlisted to carry all the instrumental parts. He said that some of his pupils in the schools might prove available as volunteer musicians enrolled.

Luschen is a skillful celloist and pianist. He formerly was a member of the Hollywood Bowl and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE TO MEET TOMORROW

The Grass Valley-Nevada City Red Cross Fire Prevention Committee which is working closely with Tahoe national orfest headquarters, will hold a meeting the Red Cross chapter house there Tuesday evening, July 31st.

The committee, headed by Fire Chief Clare Hughes, is conducting a campaign of education and information throughout the county, concerning methods and systems of preventing fires.

Lambert Thomas of Nevada City and Rev. Frank Buck of Grass Valley have circulated the two communities with posters pamphlets and literature. Other active members of the committee are Rev. Cedric Porter, William French, Arthur Voboom, Juliana Weaver, Jean Davis, Quinn Bonebrake and Vera Ingram.

POISON SQUIRREL BAIT READY FOR FARMERS

County Agricultural Commissioner L. E. Lageson states he has a large amount of poison squirrel bait on hand for the use of farmers who wish to get rid of these rodent pests.

The bait is purchased by the county and poison mixed in it by Lageson. Last year 35,000 acres, mostly in the western section of the county, was treated with squirrel poison with notably good results. The poison mixture will be available to ranchers at Lageson's office in the court house, daily between 8:30 and 10 a. m.

GUESTS OF MRS. A. C. KENNEDY

Mrs. A. C. Kennedy has had as guests recently her sons, Lieut. (jg) Reginald Kennedy, and Oliver A. Kennedy, torpedo mate 1st class, Donald C. Miller, grandson, from the College of the Pacific, also in the navy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown and two children, and Mrs. George Thompson, of Lake County and Beverly Pechinino of Watsonville. They were week end guests.

JOE OKIMOTO TAKES ONE LOOK IT'S HIS LAST

"Joe Okimoto" was looking, just looking—two minutes and 100 rounds later he was looking at his ancestors. He was the first Jap to see, but not tell about, the navy's new Corsair plane. First Lieut. Douglas M. West, USMC, Excelsior, Minn. shot him down in the short space of two minutes and with the expenditure of 100 rounds from the Corsair's six 50 calibers.

Earlier versions of the gull winged Corsair were well known to enemy airmen, but ths new version really 'knocks 'em". The plane is a composite improved model of all the earlier Corsairs. Its four bladed propeller, driven by a 2,100 horse power Pratt-Whitney radial engine, measures 13 feet two inches from tip to tip and literally "chews holes in the sky" in flight. It has tremendous speed and maneuverability and the radio equipment is the most modern communications system currently in aerial use, with its "push button" receiving and transmitting sets.

Leatherneck pilots who were the first to fly the new Corsair describe it as "one of the most powerful single seated fighters in the world." Ranking marine officers feel certain that their new Corsairs are capable of decimating enemy aircraft if, when, and wherever more "Joe Okimotos" appear.

The new Corsair is in the 425 mile an hour class; climb has been increased almost 1000 feet a minute and ceiling has been upped enough so that the new Corsair will have an altitude advantage over high flying land based Jap aircraft. They will become an important part of increased fighter complement of carriers.

The F4U-1. The most noticeable difference is in the four bladed Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller which replaces the three bladed model used in the earlier Corsair. Ground crewmen are high in their praise of the F4U-4's engine which is a Pratt and Whitney double wasp 2800 c rated at 2.00 horsepower and this power can be substaninally increased by the use of water injection. Very little weight has been added to the new Corsair, so nearaly all the added horsepower has been transformed into increased speed, climb, and ceiling, three of the four basic criteria of air combat, the fourth is maneuverability with which both the F4U1 and F4U4 are well supplied.

USS NAVARRO HAS SHORT BUT EXCITING CAREER

Built in the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond, and commissioned last November, the attack transport, USS Navarro has seen a lot of action in her short life. The Navarro originally designed as a motor cargo vessel, landed more than a thousand Marines and navy men on Blue Beach, Okinawa just four months after commissioning completing her part in the toughest and largest amphibious operation in the Pacific war.

Twenty eight landing craft of various types and sizes, many vehicles and hundreds of tons of mmunition, supplies, rations, medical equipment and other gear were also unloaded at the beachhead by crew members, whose skipper is Commander Fred E. Angrick, USNR, of 115 Ulloa Street, San Francisco. Important among the fighters landed on the beach was a platoon of marine corps war dogs.

The Navarro hasn't even a scratch to show for her hazardous part in the Okinawa campaign, although one crew member was injured by a shell fragment. So effective were screening and air cover that the gun crews of the vessel were required to fire at enemy craft only on three occassions.

The ship was named for Navarro County, Texas.

Leland Smith, Jr., RT 2-c who is stationed at San Bruno, Calif. visited his parents over the week end. He was accompanied by a friend R. C. Plunkett R. T. 1-c whose native state is New York.

JAP MARINE ENSIGN DRESSES UP FOR DEATH

Marine Corps Air Depot, Miramar, Calif., July 30— A Marine fighter pilot has returned to the United States who saw a Japanese in dress blue uniform, bedecked with medals, chash his plane onto the flight deck of the USS Intrepid, off Okinawa, April 18.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Henneberger, USMC, 21, recalled that he was standing in a gun mount when the carrier—which has since returned to action—took the blow.

"I watched the fanatical Jap,—flying 30 feet off the water—miraculously escape our ack ack fire," Second Lieut. Henneberger said: "Like a magnet he kept coming straight at us. Although the gunners tried desperately to stop him, he plunged onto the flight deck, crashing through to the hangar deck below.

"The Jap could not have crashed his plane at a more opportune time as a number of parked planes were either destroyed or damaged beyond immediate use. I was knocked down by the blast but escaped injury.

"Nothing was recovered but his torso, but it could be plainly seen that he planned his last flight in typical Japanese tradition. He wore dress blue uniform, bedecked with medals, and apparently was a navy ensign.

Second Lieut. Henneberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Henneberger of 1208 Weldon Avenue Baltimire, was one of six Marine pilots to return to the United States after the Intrepid was damaged.

Second Lieut. Henneberger, a 1942 graduate of Baltimore's, Maryland, Polytechnic Institute, who won his wings at Pensacola, Florida, in February 1943, saw the plane crash only 50 feet from him, but he was not the only one of the six pilots to have close calls during their experiences in the Pacific.

First Lieut. Krumm was flying his Corsair off the northern coast of Okinawa on April 11 when a Jap plane dived on four American destroyers. The antiaircraft batteries of these ships opened up, but the enemy plane continued on his course. So did 1st Lieut. Krum's plane—close behind the Japs. A hundred feet above the water(streaking through the flak, the American pilot brought down the enemy.

The next day this same pilot bagged two Jap planes.

Second Lieut. Taylor once shot down two planes and shared a third with another American pilot in one action.

"It all happened so quickly that it seemed almost automatic," he said. His Corsair was not toched.

CPL. ROBT. DAVIES LEYTE VETERAN SUCCUMBS

News was received here Saturday of the death of Cpl. Robert Eugene Davies Wednesday following several months of illness due to malaria contracted in the South Seas. He was among the first troops, units of the U. S. Army Engineers to land on Leyte. A weakenedheart condition was the immediate cause of deah. He had been a patient for several months in the Birmingham Army Hospital at Van Nuys, Los Angeles County.

Cpl. Davies was born in Forest, Sierra County, 35 years ago. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Pauline Davies, Lone Pine, Inyo County, sisters, Miss Mary Davies, of Nevada City, Miss Veronica Davies of Sacramento, Mrs. McMichael and Mrs. George Harsbarger, both of Nevada City, and brothers, Cpl. Robert Davies of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Ord, Richard Davies of Sierraville, Sierra County and Gerald Davies of Lodi.

Funeral services will take place in Van Nuys.

STATE FAIR BOARD INVITES NEVADA COUNTY

Like many another veteran, the California State Fair, which went to war on December 8, 1941, is beginning to look forward to its honorable discharge. Since Pearl Harbor the grounds and buildings have been used by the army as a great military storage depot.

Looking forward to X day when the army releases the fair grounds, the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society this week sent a letter to Frank J. Rowe, chairman of the Nevada County board of supervisors, inviting the board to start planning now for the county's participation in the first post war fair.

"The military situation is developing to the point," the invitation states, "where the directors of the State Agricultural Society are making provision for the resumption of the California State Fair as soon as practicable."

"The success of the California State Fair is largely dependent upon exhibits from each of the individual counties and cities comprising the state of California, within each county displays the products and the resources from which it receives its revenue."

There was no indication from the board as to when the next fair will be held. However, the recent appointment of F. M. Sandusky who was in charge of exhibits and concessions at both the San Francisco Golden Gate International Exposition and the California International Exposition in San Diego, as manager of the state fair, indicates they already are preparing many new features for the next fair.

Jap Death Toll in Marianas 52,000

Nearly 52,000 Japs were killed during the Saipan, Guam and Tinian campaigns, according to figures released by the U. S. Pacific Fleet Advanced Headquarters in Guam; of these, 14,000 were killed during the mopping up operations after the islands were secured.

Largest number of casualties were on Saipan, with 27,000 killed and 2453 taken prisoner. On Guam 18,000 were dead and 1071 prisoners of war, and on Tinian smallest of the three, 7000 were killed and 851 taken prisoner.

Of the total number dead, 37,917 were killed before the islands were secured. Nearly 14,000 have been killed since the islands have been secured—5642 on Saipan, 7353 on Guam on 937 on Tinian.

Miss Dorothy Thompson to Marry David Moore

Mrs. John Huber of Gold Flat, adjoining Nevada City, has announced the bethrothal of her daughter Miss Dorothy Thompson, to David Moore of Grass Valley.

Miss Thompson graduated from the Grass Valley High School in 1944 and from Mount St. Mary's Business School in the following June. She is employed in a Grass Valley real estate office.

Moore graduated from the Grass Valley High School in 1942 and has been manager of the Allison Ranch Dairy. The couple expect to be married this fall.

Gridley Man Hurt When Tire Explodes

Harry Young whose wife complain- of Gridley, was treated at a Grass Valley hospital Tuesday evening for Peace George Gildersleeve Friday, when the front tire of his motorcycle exploded. He was rendered unconscious.

The accident happened at the turn in Highway 49 near LeBarr Meadoms. Evans was pitched onto his head and skidded on his head and chest. He was brought to Grass Valley by ambulance. As soon as his lacerations were stitched, he insisted on continuing his trip, but promised to return for a check-up later.

PICNIC IN PIONEER PARK

The Welcome Strangers Bible Class Friday evening held a picnic in Pioneers Park in the grove of pines and cedars on Little Deer Creek. Members brought their own suppers and dishes, but coffee and the desert were provided by the Methodist Church.

Nevada City Nugget

305 Broad Street. Phone 36.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year (In Advance) $3.00
One Month ..... 30 cents

JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder how a little stick,
With surphur on the end,
Can spread destruction far and wide,
As lurid flames ascend;
And how a half smoked cagarette,
By careless hands thrown down,
Can desolate the countryside,
Or devastate a town.

Recently three dear people whom we love, spent the day in a town adjacent to their own. They returned in the later afternoon to find their home so scorched by flames—so begrimed by smoke and water, as to be scarcely recognizable. The story behind this near tragedy is an old and familiar one; the children of a neighbor had played with matches, and tinder dry grass had flamed into deadly menace. I wonder if those naughty little children were spanked and put to bed. That is an old fashioned idea; but sometimes when a child is given a good warming up and a few hours of silent meditation, he reasons things out for himself and acquires ideas which his natural guardians have been too lazy or heedless to impress upon him.

I wonder if there is any way of getting at the real culprits —the higher ups, parents and teachers, whose carelessness make these tragedies of burning matches and "unloaded pistols" possible. Why can't we place them on the carpet, and charge them with criminal negligence and make the punishment fit the crime?

At this season of the California year, the sun beams down from cloudless skies of blue, its golden light filters through the leafy branches of the trees to make wavering patterns on the ground below. The forests look green and cool but they are carpeted with inflammable substances — pine needles, leaf mould, and sere fallen leaves. Little streams have ceased to flow and everywhere is dry grass that crackles beneath the passing breeze. A little spiral of smoke upon the horizon fills the foresters heart with apprehension, for who knows? This may be the beginning of the holocaust he dreads. Fire wardens on alert twenty four hours of the day. Again and yet again they repeat the same old warnings; "break your match before you toss it aside. crush out the last spark in your cigarette stubs, bank the camp fires."

Heed these warnings and help preserve valuable water sheds and timber land. Safeguard the farming areas and the wild life of the green forests. There are no tasks more dangerous than those of the fireman, so in town and country, in wooded canyons and in your own home town, remember. The very lives of gallant fire fighters may depend upon you. —A. Merriam Conner.

APPEAL FROM POTSDAM

Engrossed though he is with international problems of grave moment to America and all the world at the Big Three meeting in Potsdam, President Truman has felt it imperative to add his personal appeal for 65,000 more workers for western railroads to those from the War Department, California's congressional delegation and other quarters.

The crisis may hardly be exaggerated. Western railroads are handling history's biggest transport job, moving men, stores and equipment over the Rockies and Sierras to Pacific Coast points—and they are woefully short handed.

Congressmen from California and many other areas are earnestly seeking solution of transportation problems. A southern congressman, Bulwinkle of North Carolina, appears to be gaining support rapidly for a bill to concentrate governmental authority to supervise the nation's gigantic rail network in the hands of a single federal agency, the Interstate Commerce Commission. This legislation, designed to eliminate jurisdictionol disputes between governmental agencies over supervision of the carriers, is vitally necessary to prevent a repetition of the confusion and delays which resulted when the Justice Department took legal action against the rail lines for doing what the ICC had specifically empowered them to do.

Special recruitment committees are being organized in 23 western cities. The War Manpower Commission has granted to railroad employment an "overriding priority" meaning that in numerous cases job seekers may be referred to railroad employment offices without reference from previous employers.

Most Americans sensed that transportation situation is serious. But the overseas appeal from the president himself—"we must keep men and material flowing into the ports as fast as our convoys can transport them to the battle zone"—has made that seriousness dramatically real.—Contributed.

LOOSE TALK

A disquieting example of the danger inherent in loose talk on a matter so vital to California's agricultural and general prosperity as the Central Valley Project has been provided by Michael W. Straus, assistant Secretary of the Interior, on his current California tour.

The origina estimate of the project's cost has more than doubled—to $362 million. Now Straus blandly announces that in addition to the millions already spent, it will cost $800 million more to finish the job. He adds, with a manner of bringing good tidings, that with such stratospheric spending the project will become "the biggest potential reservoir to take care of California's unemployed."

Straus ignores or does not realize the fact that spending the project into a billion dollar western TVA, which can be the sole basis for so large an estimate would defeat primary purpose of bringing water to valley lands at rates the farmers can afford to pay. He pays no heed to the fact that congress has been viewing with increased disapproval proposals to pad the project appropritions with items for steam plants, transmission lines and other power units not contemplated in the original project. The potent House Appropriations Committee has advised the Reclamation Bureau that cuts in cost estimates are in order.

California leaders, requiring federal funds for the project, have for more than a decade worked intelligently to persuade the project appropriation with items for steam plants, transcially feasible. It would be an ill flow to this state if the goodwill gained were to be jeopardized through multiplied demands for dubious extraneous proposals. And it would be an ill relief to California farmers to supplant a water famine with water brought to them at a cost beyond their ability to pay.

What Straus proposes woud not increase California employment or prosperity. It might well on the other hand nullify the Central Valley Project's essential purposes—if not destroy it entirely. Such loose talk may be harmful in the extreme.—Contribute.

AN AUTO PRODUCER LOOKS WEST

Within a decade after the war, production of automobiles in California will rival that of Detroit, in the opinion of a man highly qualified to speak in that field—Joseph M. Frazer, board chairman of Graham-Paige Motors Corp., in California surveying distribution facilities.

Mr. Fraser doesn't think the automotive industry will "move west". It will simply expand to the west, to take advantage of California's war built wealth of skilled labor, ideal manufacturing sites, abundnt cheap power, natural resources and strategic location for shipping to domestic and world magkets—particularly trans-Pacific and Latin American markets.

He foresees post war industrial advancement as "a marriage of the east and west, each with something to offer the other." This appears a sound concept. The rise of Chicago as a great city didn't hurt New York, the rise of Detroit didn't restrict Chicago's development.

If California becomes a new western auto making capital, Detroit will be in no danger of becoming a ghost town in consequence; likely it will be a greater, busier city than ever. Whatever aids in the solid building of California and the west helps build America's economy as a whole—and vice versa. The auto maker looks ahead wisely for his industry when he looks west.—Contributed.

BETHROTHED

The engagement of Miss Barbara Jean Sears to Robert Francis Schwall of Nicolaus, Sutter County, has been announced in Grass Valley by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sears of North Auburn Street, parents of the bride to be.

The wedding has been set for August 10th. Schwall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schwall of Nicolaus.

SCALING THINGS DOWN

To compute the diameter of tungsten filament wire, sometimes one-fifth as fine as human hair, engineers weight the strands on scales so sensitive they can record two-billinths of a pound. Knowing the weight and length of the wire, engineers can easily calculate the diameter.

Unable to distinguish calcium tungstate from common limestone under visible light, Rocy Mountain miners now locate the tungstate with the aid of invisible ultra violet "black light." Vital to electronic tube and lamp manufacture the mineral fluoresces when activated by the ultra-violet, turning into a glowing target for the miner's tools.

zHarry Young, whose wife complained he beat two youlg sons with a stick, appeared before Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve yesterday. On his promise to produce his four children that they may questioned and examined to see if any marks have been made upon their bodies by beating, he was permitted to go on his own recognizance.

—JUST A REMINDER—

We invite our patrons who may find it more convenient to leave laundry and dry cleaning work at 111 West Main Street, Grass Valley (formerly Burtner Cleaners). This cleaning shop provides the same high standard of service that has always characterized

GRASS VALLEY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS

111 BENNETT STREET, GRASS VALLEY

Telephone—Grass Valley 108 Telephone—Nevada City 2

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That is why we call ourselves a professional service organization, not a business.

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CERTIFICATE OF DOING BUSINESS UNDER FICTITIOUS NAME AND STYLE
No. 396

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, MARIO GENTILI and GERARD VIGNAL, are co-partners, and we do hereby certify that we are transacting business under the fictitious name and style of CENTRAL MOTOR COMPANY; that our places of residence are as follows:

MARIO GENTILI, residing at 324 Adams, Nevada City, California;

GERARD VIGNAL, residing at Grass Valley, California, and whose address is Route 1, Box 443A;

We further certify that no other person has any interest in the said CENTRAL MOTOR COMPANY and that we are the sole owners of the business transacted under said name.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these presents to be duly executed and have subscribed our names hereto at Grass Valley, California, on this 26th day of June, Nineteen Hundred Forty-Five.

GERARD VIGNAL,
MARIO GENTILI.

State of California, ss.
County of Nevada.

On this 26th day of June 1945, before me, C. C. Carveth, a Notary Public in and for said Nevada County, personally appeared Mario Gentili and Gerard Vignal, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same.

(Seal)

C. C. CARVETH,
Notary Public in and for said Nevada County and State.

ERNEST J. TORREGANO, Attorney at Law, 988 Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Endorsed: Filed June 26, 1945. R. N. McCormack, County Clerk. By R. E. Deeble, Deputy Clerk.

July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6.

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GRASS VALLEY

Classes Start Monday,
August 27, 1945
Registration,
Wednesday, August 22

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THE NUGGET

MARRIAGE LICENSE

PLOTZKE-BARTON—In Nevada City, Nevada County, July 26, 1945, Richard J. Plotzke 21, U. S. Army and Beverly C. Barton, 19, Grass Valley.

ORDINANCE NO. 239

An Ordinance prescribing rules and regulations governing the Nevada City Airport, a municipal airport, and providing for the issuance of permits for conducting commercial enterprises and maintaining hangers and buildings at said airport.

The City Council of the City of Nevada do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Definitions: The word airport as used herein shall refer to the municipal airport of Nevada City, situated in Section 1, Township 16 North Range 8 East, M. D. B. & M.

The word airplane shall mean any heavier than air craft.

Section 2. All operations are to be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and in accordance with current Civil Air Regulations and Western Defense Command Public Proclamation No. 22.

Section 3. (a) All airplanes shall be parked off the runway at all times and shall be blocked with suitable blocks attached together with ropes or shall be parked with parking brakes if equipped with parking brakes.

(b) All airplanes shall be suitably blocked before starting and one control seat shall be occupied by a competent operator at the controls and the controls shall be fulll functioning. Parking brakes may be substituted for blocks. Motors shall be started and run up so as to cause a minimum of dust or other disturbance directed toward the hangars or parking lots.

(c) All airplanes shall be taxied on the northeast side of the NW /SE runway and on the southeast side of the NE /SW runway. All airplanes shall be taxied no faster than a brisk walk S'd back and forth so that the operator may ascertain a clear path ahead. All airplanes shall be stopped at a 45 degree angle to the take off runway to ascertain traffic before the actual take off is started.

(d) All take offs shall be made into the wind and a straight flight path shall be maintained for 1000 feet beyond the end of the runway before a left turn is started.

(e) Traffic patterns shall consist of a rectangular course around the field. All traffic shall be left hand. Exit from the traffic pattern shall be executed by making a 90 degree turn to the left after take off and then a 45 degree turn to the right to leave the traffic pattern. Entry to the traffic pattern shall be half way down the downwind leg and entry shall be a 45 degree turn. Pattern elevation shall be 800 feet above the field elevation.

(f) Anyone making local flights shall first get the approval of the Airport Manager and shall state the duration, area, and type of flying to be done.

(g) All landings shall be made with a 90 degree approach and the runway shall be cleared as soon as possible after landing is completed.

(h) Practice area shall start at Nevada City and follow Highway No. 20 to intersection of Bridgeport Road, then up the Bridgeport Road to Yuba River, then up Yuba River to Bloomfield Road, then follow Bloomfield Road to Nevada City.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation, before conducting any commercial eterprise at the airport shall secure written permission from the city council of Nevada City, or such municipal official as shall be designated by resolutions in the minutes of any special or regular meeting.

Section 5. The City Council may, by resolution at any regular or special meeting, limit the number of commercial enterprises to be conducted at said airport and shall have the exclusive right to determine, from facilities available and the size and construction of the airport, the number and character of commercial enterprises to be permitted at said airport.

Section 6. No person, firm or corporation, shall erect, maintain or own any hangar, building or other structure without first securing a written permit therefore and paying such fee or fees as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the city council and said permit shall contain a provision and agreement to remove any structure within 30 days after notice delivered to said permittee or posted on said structure and if not removed within said time the said city may remove said structure and collect the cost and expense of said removal from said permittee.

Section 7. The City may from time to time construct, operate and maintain such buildings, hangars and other facilities for the maintenance and operation of said airport and may rent the same or space therein on such terms and conditions as the said City Council may by resolution provide.

Section 8. The city council may by resolution employ or appoint an airport manager.

Section 9. Any person willfully violating any provision of this ordinance or any resolution or regulation thereunder shall be barred from using said airport or any of the facilities thereof.

Section 10. This ordinance shall, before going into effect, be published in the Nevada City Nugget with the ayes and noes, three times, and shall go into effect on the 1st day of August, 1945.

Adopted:

AYES: Councilmen Bates, Seaman, Long, Hall.

NOES: Councilmen None.

ABSENT: Councilmen, Rore.

BENJ. HALL, Mayor.

Attest:
GEORGE H. CALANAN, Clerk.
Passed July 5, 1945.
July 16, 23, 30.

A BELL *for* ADANO

By John Hersey

To Enforce Rule of Numbered Mail Boxes

Grass Valley post office authorities have announced that hereafter rural mail boxes must carry a number. Regardless of any other address, the postal regulations call for a designated route and number of box.

Due to influx of new residents along the rural route and many changes in ownership, rural carriers are finding difficulty in locating mail addresses. Tabe Bishop, rural carrier for many years has relinquished his post and Hiram Hansen now delivers mail along Route 1, the only route stemming from the Grass Valley post office.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors has approved a budget of $1,285,797.48 for the fiscal year of 1945-1946. The tax rate will be $1.40, the same as last year. Of the budget $404.233.65 will be raised by taxes.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Fear This

Political developments in England this summer have made a show, profitable for Americans to watch. Peace in Europe is really felt in England; terror and bloodshed ceased for a time—for a long time we hope. Britain's post-war problems are upon her and they are almost exactly like ours will be when our war is over in the Pacific. There is however one big difference.

The difference lies in what the working people think. British labor is socialistic, in large part; American labor is not. The British workers don't think they fared very well under the system in which private capital owned the factories and private management operated them in so-called competition. English laborers figure they would be better off if the government owned everything.

Workers Prosper

Workers in America still favor the system of free enterprise. Most of our labor is in favor of open competition. The reason is that working people in America see how they have fared all right with private enterprise. Labor leaders express themselves freely in favor of capitalism. Our workers probably will not turn against the American system since it has not turned against them.

Nobody has the working people of either country fooled. They have the truth in both cases. In England, labor has had a pretty shabby deal; in America the worker has lived well. The important question is this: British workers oppose capitalism and American workers favor it—can it be possible that they are talking about the same thing?

Have Same Name

Prior to World War II, the economic system in Britain was called private enterprise — same as in America. Moreover, the two were quite a little alike, at first glance, except that wages on this side of the ocean were high and American workers earned more than twice as much as the British workers, trade for trade. The difference was that private enterprise in Britain was not free.

Private enterprise in England was hog-tied. Competition there was not actually open. Wasteful monopolies operated within the law. Private business concerns were fenced in with legal restraints on *this* and government restrictions on *that*. What they had was government-bossed private enterprise. Business men couldn't make any money and therefore couldn't pay their workers.

Socialistic Labor

Working as hard as they could, British workers could not earn enough to live well. They needed new tools and modern methods so they could produce more; so their employers could pay them better, but the employers couldn't buy better tools. They were so restricted that they couldn't make any profit. Result: Labor unions formed a socialist party and now are bidding strongly for control of the government for the third time.

The same thing can happen here. America can keep free private enterprise and the prosperity that goes with it. With prosperity and progress, American firms can pay their workers well. But silly restrictions and heavy taxes can choke out profits. Without profits there will be no new tools, no progress, no better wages. Unhappy workers bring socialism. Socialism, nowhere in the world, has brought wages half as high as America now enjoys.

CHAPTER XVII

The Lieutenant said: "Sure he was. It's easy to see he was. And if General Marvin ever lays eyes on this Information copy, it'll be just too bad for the Major."

"Yes, sir," said the Technical Sergeant, to be on the safe side.

Lieutenant Butters said: "Here, you file these, I'll take care of the Information copy."

"Yes, sir," the Technical Sergeant said, taking the copies.

The Lieutenant said: "That Marvin trimmed me down once for something I didn't do. I never have liked him. I don't know this Major, but I think it would be a shame if he caught a trimming just for this."

"Yes, sir," the Technical Sergeant said. Then he frowned and added: "You aren't going to get me in trouble, are you, sir, like when that letter to Colonel Norris from the P.R.O. got 'lost'?"

"No, don't worry," the Lieutenant said.

But the Technical Sergeant did worry for several days, until he got up the courage to ask the Lieutenant: "Sir, what did you ever do about that Information copy I made for General Marvin? You didn't throw it away, did you? Colonel Norris is liable to ask me about it."

"I wish I had thrown it away," Lieutenant Butters said. "I didn't have the guts. I put it in the courier pouch for Algiers. You know how much stuff we've been losing on that run. I thought maybe—"

The Technical Sergeant, relieved of his worry, smiled and said: "It might get lost accidentally on purpose?"

Mayor Nasta had just come out from his daily repentance before Sergeant Borth. He walked across the way to the broad sidewalk in front of the Palazzo. Every day knots of people gathered on that sidewalk, some just to pass the time of day, some to air their perennial complaints, some to get in touch with the town's mean little lawyers, whose office was that sidewalk.

Mayor Nasta walked up to one such knot. There were about ten people, and he found that they were discussing the war.

He waited for his chance, and said: "I got some news from the interior yesterday afternoon."

Mercurio Salvatore the crier was so far gone in boldness that he said: "We have no desire for news from the one who is no longer Mayor"

Mayor Nasta remembered the time when he would have put the crier in jail for a whole year for saying something like that, but now he said: "This news came from the son of your friend Afronti, the noisy cartman. The boy deserted on the first day of the invasion and he is now here. Perhaps you know him. He is an honest boy."

The Mayor's poison was beginning to take hold. "If that is the case," said the lazy Fatta, who was to be found on this stretch of sidewalk every morning, "if that is the case, what did he say that was so interesting?"

"He said that our friends the Germans are mounting a counterattack."

"There is nothing new in that," said Father Pensovecchio. "They have counterattacked before. They counterattacked near Vicinamare and it did them no good. They were thrown back. They will be thrown back again."

"Not this time," said Mayor Nasta. "This time they will employ five fresh divisions. They have the crack 29th Panzers and the Pilsener Division. These are good troops. This time they will not be thrown back. They intend to push the Americans into the sea."

The lazy Fatta, who had no sense about the news, said: "When will this attack come? I think I will go to the hills."

Mayor Nasta looked very important, as he used to in the old days. "I should not tell you this," he said, "but the attack will begin on the morning of the twenty-third, at four o'clock in the morning. You can expect the Americans to be pushed into the sea between the twenty-fifth and the twenty-eighth."

The impressionable ones were beginning to believe him. Laura Sofia, the unmarried one, who stood about on this sidewalk in the belief that she might catch a husband that way, said: "The twenty-third, that is next Wednesday."

But Mercurio Salvatore, who had been treated well by the Americans, refused to believe that they were leaving. "I do not believe it," he said. "The Americans will stop the attack." Even the crier was now willing to believe that there was going to be an attack. All he would not believe was that the Germans would succeed.

Mayor Nasta said: "The Americans will not stop it. The Americans may be friendly, but they are not good fighters."

Margherita, the formidable wife of Craxi, said with a threatening look: "Liar!"

But Mayor Nasta said: "This is not my opinion. This is the opinion of the son of Afronti, the noisy cartman. You know the boy. You know that he is honest. He says that the Americans are timid in battle. He says that our own troops could even beat the Americans."

Mercurio Salvatore, the crier, was reduced to saying: "I do not believe it."

Mayor Nasta said: "It is true. This boy fought in Tunisia. He says that at the place called El Guettar the Americans did not press their attack, he says that they behaved like frightened men and were defeated. The British can fight, perhaps, but not the Americans."

The formidable Margherita said: "It is a dirty lie," but there was no anger in her voice, it was nearly drained of conviction.

This man Nasta was a very persuasive man. He had persuaded himself into office, and he had persuaded the people into fear of him, and now it was easy for him to persuade them to mistrust the Americans.

Mayor Nasta said: "The son of Afronti told me that in the interior the Americans behaved themselves very badly. They were generous to us along the coast because they had to have a beachhead, but in the interior they have been different. Negro troops have raped seven Italian girls. There has been much looting."

The lazy Fatta said: "I hear that the Americans looted the beautiful house of Quattrocchi right here in Adano. They did much damage."

Mayor Nasta said: "Yes, that is true, I talked with Quattrocchi yesterday."

The formidable Margherita said: "What happened?" This was something close to home, and she considered anything that happened in Adano more or less her personal property, to use as gossip.

Mayor Nasta said: "The American vandals destroyed four hundred and seventy thousand lira worth of stuff in Quatrocchi's house. Heirlooms, paintings, sculpture, glassware. They said that Italian art is degenerate; they did all this because they wish to impose American ideas of art on Italy. That is what Quattrocchi told me the American Major had told him."

Mercurio Salvatore, the crier, said: "That I will not believe. The

This man Nasta was a very persuasive man.

Mister Major is our friend." The crier was annoyed enough to say this in very nearly his crying voice. He spoke loudly enough to be heard inside the Palazzo.

"Quiet," Mayor Nasta said. "He will hear you and punish you."

"Why should he punish me?" Mercurio cried. "I am defending him."

"He is unpredictable," Mayor Nasta whispered. "You will see. I must be going now," he said, bowing to the circle, as if the fact that it was beginning to grow embarrassed him. "Good day," he said, "do not forget the twenty-third."

Each day when he came out from his repentance before Sergeant Borth, Mayor Nasta would go across to the sidewalk in front of the Palazzo, and he would approach a different group, and he would tell them pretty much the same thing.

Sergeant Borth allowed this to go on for several days, because Sergeant Borth was a careful worker. He waited until he was sure of all his facts. He had his informers trap Mayor Nasta into new exaggerations and accusations. He made sure that the son of Afronti the noisy cartman had not deserted. He checked with Intelligence at IX Corps to make sure that the Germans were not expected to counterattack on the twenty-third. He even went so far as to check with Captain Purvis.

When he was ready, Sergeant Borth went to Major Joppolo. "Major," he said, "we've got to put Nasta away."

The Major said: "What's he done?"

"He's been planting rumors against us. I hate to admit it, but he's done it very systematically and very skillfully."

"What kinds of rumors?"

"Oh, all kinds. He has quite a few people thinking that the Germans are going to put on a major counterattack next week. He even has some of them believing that you haven't been doing right by certain young ladies in this town."

Major Joppolo blushed. "That isn't true," he said.

"I know," Borth said. "I checked into it. But they tell me the Mister Major could make time if he wanted to."

"Cut it out," the Major said.

"That's what they tell me," Borth said. "They say these particular girls don't smell of fish, but their old man knows a good fish when he sees it."

"Cut the kidding," the Major said, and that echo was in his voice. He changed the subject quickly. "When are you going to arrest Nasta?"

"In the morning, when he comes in for his daily worship."

"Okay," the Major said. "Let's keep him in the prisoners of war cage for a few days, and not send him to Africa till we've questioned him a bit. I'm sort of glad to have him put away."

The next morning Mayor Nasta was somewhat surprised to see, besides Sergeant Borth in his office, two other men wearing brassards marked M.P. He said, as suavely as ever: "Good morning, Mister Sergeant."

"And what crime would Mayor Nasta like to repent this morning?" Borth asked.

"Is it not the Mister Sergeant's turn to pick a crime?" the Mayor asked.

"Perhaps it is, perhaps it is. Well, let's see. This morning I think Mayor Nasta will repent the crime of not having made good use of his freedom. He will repent the crime of having talked against the Americans."

Mayor Nasta turned pale. Borth stood up.

"He will repent the crime of having invented false rumors, of having told the gullible people here in Adano that the Germans were planning a counterattack for next week."

Mayor Nasta turned his head and looked at the door. Borth motioned to the M.P.'s to step into it, and they did.

"He will also repent having said slanderous and false things about Major Joppolo. Also he will be very sorry that he lied about the son of the cartman Afronti."

Mayor Nasta was white as a sheet. "Lies! They are lies!" he said.

Borth said: "Mayor Nasta is excitable this morning. And he had grown so calm about his repentances. Why is he excitable this morning?"

Mayor Nasta was excitable because he knew he was caught. "Lies," he shouted. "My enemies have been lying against me."

Borth said: "Is this a lie? Is it a lie that you said yesterday morning, before fifteen people on the sidewalk in front of the Palazzo: 'The Americans are such cowards that they had to be pushed from their transports into landing barges when they came here'? Is it a lie that you said . . ." And Sergeant Borth repeated word for word ten sentences that Nasta had said, as informers reported them. Sergeant Borth had a very good memory, and he enjoyed deflating this man, and he made a very terrifying show of it for Mayor Nasta.

After ten sentences, Mayor Nasta did not shout anything more about lies. He resorted to ridiculous, hollow threats which echoed his days of power: "I will have you killed," he shouted. "I will have you put in prison."

"No," Borth said, "you have that just backwards, Mayor Nasta. I will have you put in prison."

Mayor Nasta shouted: "You can't do that. I will report you to the authorities. You will be sorry. When you are beaten, you will be sorry."

Borth said: "I think you really believe that the crooks of the world can win this war. You'd better think that one over a little. We are going to give you a chance to think it over, Mayor Nasta. You are under arrest."

Then Borth said to the two M.P.'s in English: "Take him away, boys. He's getting noisy."

The M.P.'s took Nasta by both arms. Borth said: "I'm going to miss your daily visits, Mayor Nasta. I hope you will come to see me when you get out, I mean if you get out."

Mayor Nasta said stubbornly: "You will be sorry."

The M.P.'s took Nasta away to the prisoner of war cage.

The p.w. cage was simply the walled park opposite the Church of the Benedettini, with all but one of its gates boarded up and a little barbed wire strung along the top of the wall. When Mayor Nasta was admitted, there were some two hundred Italians and about twenty Germans in the enclosure. Several of the Italians were from coastal defense divisions, and a number were from Adano itself, and as soon as they saw Mayor Nasta, they told their friends from other towns: "There is the Fascist pig we were telling you about."

And from that moment on, Mayor Nasta was addressed by all the Italians in the p.w. cage as Fascist Pig.

Mayor Nasta did not make a very good start in the cage. The Americans had a forty-year-old, Italian-speaking Top Sergeant in charge of the guard. The first time Mayor Nasta saw the Top Sergeant walking in the enclosure, he rushed up to him and said: "This is a mistake. I should not have been imprisoned. It was all a mistake."

"Is that so?" the Top Sergeant said in a slow, Brooklynese Italian. "You are another mistake? We have several mistakes here. All mistakes here must clean the latrine. You are our newest mistake, so you will have the privilege of cleaning the latrine this week."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

Miss Catherine Davis is Bride of Troy Mobley

Miss Catherine Davis became the bride of Troy Mobley at an informal service in Trinity Episcopal Church in Nevada City at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The bride came down the aisle of the church on the arm of her uncle, A. N. Wisker, to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. Fred Anderson on the organ. The impressive double ring ceremony was performed by Rev. Cedric Porter. Mrs. Marian Gwin Axhelm high school classmate and chum was bridesmaid. Ted Reed of Grass Valley was best man. Lt. Hal Draper, also a classmate of the bride and with the U. S. Air Forces was usher.

The bride wor a white taffeta silk dress and carried her white prayer book for the service. She wore a pink orchid corsage and the bridesmaid wore a pink dress and white gardenia corsage.

Following the wedding a reception was held in the parish hall where a huge elaborately decorated three tier wedding cake and bride's cake were served with punch to the seventy five relatives and close friends. Rev. Porter gave the Episcopal blessing as the bride and groom cut the cake. Miss Patricia Presley and Lt. Draper sang, "I Love You Truly" accompanied by Mrs. Anderson. The charming young bride is the daughter of Mrs. Clem Davis and the late Ray Dovis. She is a native of this city and graduate of the local schools with a fine scholastic record, completing high school in 1940. She completed a business course in St. Mary's Academy in Grass Valley in 1941 and for a time was secretary to County Superintendent of Schools Walter Carlson. She went from there to accept a bookkeer's position with Superintendent Alvin Walthers at the county hospital, and from there went to the Tahoe national forest where she was employed as a clerk for several months. The next position was the Bank of America in Grass Valley where she was employed the past two years, resigning June first to be married.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Mobley of Littlefield, Texas. He served in the U. S. Navy three years and was discharged. After his release from the navy he went to work on the Grass Valley police force and later resigned to accept a position with Cramers of Hills Flat.

Mr. and Mrs. Mobley slipped away from the reception and left shortly afterward for a weeks honeymoon at an undisclosed destination. As the car left the churchyard Rev. Porter happily rank the wedding bells.

The Episcopal Church was decorated with white gladiolas, ferns and evergeen, while in the Parish Hall flowers in pastel shades were used in profusion.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wisker and daughter Frances were up from Sacramento to attend the wedding of Mrs. Wisker's niece, the former Miss Catherine Davis. Lt. and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks were house guests of Mrs. Leland Smith last week. Lt. Fairbanks is on 30 day leave having just returned from the South Pacific where he has been with the communications division of the navy for the past 18 months.

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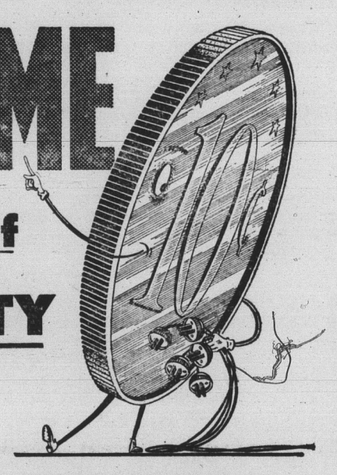

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Life on a Sub Is Not Dull

Once a submariner, always a submariner, says the men—volunteers, all of them—who man our underwater craft on their war patrols. Although life on a submarine is one of the most habardous of any, it's a way of warfare filled with many satisfactions.

Some of the most colorful traditions and customs of the fleet belong to the submarines. Possibly everyone has heard how submariners toss coins into the sea for luck before they set forth on a war patrol. But there's another tossing not so many people know about. It happens when the patrol is over, and every man aboard who has been promoted or has qualified for his dolphins is tossed unceremoniously over the side just before the ship docks.

There are other traditions. There is always band music on tap when a submarine arrives or departs a port. It's so strong a tradition that back in 1943 when a sub made a Philippine port to supply guerillas five miles from a major Jap military installatino, the natives mustered a brass band and the vessel shoved off to the tune of "St. Louis Blues."

In every compartment of the ship there is its own emblem, surrounded by Jap flags—each indicating a "kill" to the sub's credit. Each torpedo tube and each engine is decorated with names of wives and sweethearts of the crew, and just for luck, both torpedo rooms have a figure of the oriental diety, Buddha presented by the wife or sweetheart of the commanding officer.

One look at the sub on her return from a ptarol usually shows the success of that run. The battle flag bears the ship's insignia surrounded by silhouettes of everything she has sunk, and smaller pennants fly beside the battleflag, replicas of the flags of the victims. A new broom lashed to the forward periscope indicaes a "clean sweep"—every ship in the enemy convoy sunk. If the sub is carrying wounded into port she flies the Purple Heart pennant. If she rates a presidential unit citation for a "high tonnage run" she hoists the tri-colored pennant.

Cork life rings from wreckage of Jap ships are coveted. In fact, anything from the wreckage of victims is prized because it means that the sub wiped out all enemy resistance and was able to surface.

Second only to torpedoes, the submarine's most important cargo is her "chow," which the men consume in big quantities, and not only on a three meal a day basis. A full table is set aside for snacks, which are available at all hours.

Rated even above the 50 per cent additional sea pay is the informality of dress and customs aboard the submarine. On duty the men wear haphazard combinations of navy dungarees, army shirts, baseball caps, marine shoes and other items calculated to give a "spit and polish" surface craft commander an attack of apoplexy. Nearly every crewman has a "battle bonnet" which comes out of hiding the minute an attack is rumored. It may be an eyeshade, baseball cap, civilian felt or cloth hat, or a strange and unorthodox version of the stocking cap.

Controlled Competion for U. S. Air Lines

Between strikes at the enemy there are plenty of diversions aboard ship—games, books, radio phonographs and movies. And any screen fare that offers real American girls—regardless of plot, is tops with the crew. The men crowd into the crammed room—officers and men alike—and in spite of a few hundreds tons of TNT in the room, the "smoking lamp" is lit, if men in the compartment don't mind sweeping up cigaret butts.

Because a pharmacist's mate is the only medical man aboard, the crew gets a physical check-up before going on patrol, and the big job is mostly preventative rather than curative medicine, except for cuts and bruises received when men fall down ladders or against hatchways and doors.

One thing is denied submarines—regular mail delivery. It just can't be done on patrols. So the first thing submariners want when they make port is mail. Usually the submariners get their mail in bundles, and the men just sit down on deck, sort their mail into piles and plunge in.

When they have spare time, the crew, like the rest of the men in the service, talk of what they will do after the war. Many want farms, even though they have never worked farms. But few talk about continuing education. They don't like the idea of getting down to a study routine, after long hazardous months of set duty. Some of the men are sold on the idea of buying submarines, putting in glass portholes, and running under water excursions after the war, to give everyone the opportunity to see the beauties of the undersea world. At least it makes good talk between blasts of the Klaxon horn that sends everyone to battle stations.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President--Harding College Searcy, Arkansas

Independence

Arkansas and Mississippi both can have splendid public schools without accepting financial aid from anywhere. I am prepared to prove this statement with figures I presented early in May to the Education Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. Moreover, if these states can do well without help, any of the other states can do likewise. Federal aid is not needed anywhere.

I have singled out Arkansas and Mississippi for good reason. It has bearing on the subject in hand. Measured by a money standard, these two states are lowest on the educational roster. Only one state has less income per person than Arkansas, provides less school money per student and pays its teachers less; that's Mississippi. These are our two low states in the respects named.

There is a Reason

Poor as these two states are on a basis of income per capita, each of them has more net worth than the federal government. Our national debt probably will reach 300 billion dollars before the war is over. Mississippi had a cash surplus of 11 million dollars last year and Arkansas accumulated 45 million during recent years. Arkansas schools are inadequate, due to politics, not poverty.

What the school system in my home state needs is re-organizing, not subsidizing. For example: About a year ago there were 106 school districts with assessed valuations below $10,000. Some districts could not raise $100 a year from local taxes. School districts varied in size from one square mile to 100 square miles.

Why Squander Money?

There is one community in Arkansas which, although it has only 35 students all-told, is made up of six school districts and thus uses six busses to take the 35 students to school and back each day. Transportation costs $300 a month when one bus might easily do the whole job at a cost of $150 a month. The saving of $450 would pay three teachers at the prevailing Arkansas scale.

The problem is local and political. More money for such an inefficient operation probably would tend to aggravate a bad situation and make it even harder to remedy. The federal government spent $80,000 for a WPA survey of Arkansas schools in 1937 and the analysis showed that the state could have a good school system for an outlay of 17 million dollars a year. The outlay was made promptly.

Taxpayers Respond

Arkansas' income per person has more than doubled since 1939, due to new industries and new discoveries of oil and bauxite. More than 20 million dollars were spent for education in Arkansas last year, and a recent legislature raised that figure considerably for the next biennium. Already about 25% more money is being spent on Arkansas schools than the government-supported survey called adequate in 1937.

This however is not enough. Arkansas should have better schools; better financed. Arkansas teachers should be better paid, probably the salary scale ought to be doubled. I'm for it when the system is re-organized and made efficient, but I oppose federal aid. Easy money would sacrifice state sovereignty on the altar of politics when we are able, really, to increase our school revenue as soon and as fast as conditions justify.

Miss Margaret Norton Weds Navy Man in Berkeley

A double ring ceremony united Miss Margaret Norton and Roy M. Clark, U. S. Navy, in Berkeley, July 20th. The wedding took place in the Epworth University Methodist Church.

Attending the bride were her sisters, Misses Ida and Alice Norton. Best man was Robert C. Clark of Berkeley.

The bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Norton of Nevada City, wore a green suit with white accessories and a white orchid corsage. She is a graduate of the Nevada City High School, Placer Junior College and the University of California.

The bridegroom is th eson of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Clark of New Hampton, Missouri. Me was a student for two years in Missouri College, and has spent three years in the navy, two of which have been at sea in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. After a brief honeymoon he will report in Philadelphia for a new assignment.

BIRTH

BANKS—In Nevada City, July 24, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks of Grass Valley, a son.

Lieut. Benj. Schwartz Weds Spokane Girl

Lieut. Benjamin Schwartz of Grass Valley and Miss Reta Fay Crockett of Spokane, Washington, were married in that city July 19th in a candle light ceremony in the chapel of St. John's Cathedral by the Very Reverend Charles McAllister, dean of the cathedral.

Lieut. Schwartz is the son of Mrs. Irene Schwartz of Grass Valley and the late Benjamin F. Schwartz. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Crockett of Spokane.

The bride's wedding gown was an old fashioned white satin with a fitted bodice and a sweeheart neck line with a long train. She carried a white prayer book with an orchid and wore the bridegroom's wedding present, a string of pearls. Her trailing veil was held in place by a seed pearl coronet.

She was attended by her sister Miss Fern Crockett. Best man was Capt. E. J. Woodburn of Sacramento, Ushers were Capt. Robert E. Carter and Lieut. Kenneth Minnick.

After the wedding a reception was held in Cathedral House where two hundred guests met the couple and the bridegroom's mother who went to Spokane for the ceremony. On their return from their honeymoon Lieut and Mrs Schwartz will make their home in Boise, Idaho, where the bridegroom is stationed at the Mountain Home Army Air Base.

LIEUT. ROBERT TAMBLYN

Davis-Monthan Field, Tucson, Ariz., July 30—Second Lt. Robert L. Tamblyn, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Tamblyn, 441 Sacramento St., Nevada City, was graduated from this air base recently as a fully qualified bombardier on a B-29 Superfortress combat team, and soon will be winging his way over Japan's diminishing empire to further devastate it by aerial bombardment.

Members of the fourth B-29 class to graduate at Davis-Monthan Field. Lt. Tamblyn and his ten crewmates achieved a high standard of training proficiency here and were instructed ing teams were prepared and hardened for battle by long bombing missions flown under simulated combat conditions.

Lt. Tamblyn entered the service in February 1943 and was graduated from Nevada City High School in 1934, Porterville Junior College and Armstrong College, Berkeley. Before joining the Air Corps, bought an insurance business in Nevada City. His wife, Ruth, resides at 208 Main St.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, using full regulatory powers granted it by congress, has adopted the policy of "controlled competition," by issuing certifacates of convenience and necessity to Pan American Airways, by veteran fliers who learned their lessons in enemy skies. The graduat- American Export Airlines and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., authorizing them to operate air routes to Europe, Africa the Middle East and Asia.

Americans will heartily approve of the action of the board, concurred in by the president of the United States, in providing international air transport the 'American Way" on a competitive basis, giving free enterprise a chance, rather than government subsidization of a "chosen instrument."

LIEUT. (jg) REGINALD KENNEDY

Lieut. (jg) Reginald Kennedy, recently with the navy in the South Pacific is home on leace, visiting his mother Mrs. A. C. Kennedy. From here he will go to Oklahoma where he will attend a naval school in aeronautics navigation training. His brother, Oliver A. Kennedy tor,pedo mate 1st class, also in the navy has visited his mother during the last week end.

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